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Architects can contribute to the abatement of the smoke nuisance, or at least to preventing its growth, if in their plans for buildings and factories they will stipulate for the use of smoke-consuming devices.

Editor Buckley, of the New York Advocate, demands Prof. Pearson's scalp, and as Editor Buckley is a power in the church which controls Northwestern University, it seems likely that the professor's days in that institution are numbered. It will be a miracle if he stays.

It is said President Roosevelt has expressed the opinion that there should be a reduction of at least 25 per cent. in the duty on sugar imported from Cuba. The American sugar interest could easily stand this moderate concession, and the Cubans would probably be satisfied with it.

The haste with which the chairman of the ways and means committee denies the report that the tax-repelling bill is designed by that committee to end the effort in behalf of Cuba shows that that committee does not wish to be hostile to a proposition so generally in favor in the country.

There is no room for the exercise of maudlin sympathy for the woman who was shot after adding in the escape of desperate criminals from the Pittsburgh jail and while trying to kill their legal pursuers. She herself was a victim of maudlin sympathy and deserved nothing better than the fate that overtook her. Neither moral nor statutory law recognizes any sex in crime.

Let's see, haven't they been assuring us that the czar is a man of modern and liberal ideas? And yet he has just had an editor of a St. Petersburg paper and the publisher of the same deported to Siberia for five years because of an article that was distasteful to him. It is a pity he could not live in this country for a time in order to get his tender skin toughened.

No more timely and wholesome order has been issued by any President in recent years than that of President Roosevelt forbidding government officials and employees of all grades from organizing to secure an increase of pay or trying to bring influence to bear on congressmen for that purpose. The practice has grown to be an evil of great proportions, and its prohibition is eminently proper.

That was a bloody tragedy at Pittsburgh. The escape and shooting of the two prisoners is an incident not greatly out of the common, but the participation in the affair of the warden's wife, her infatuation and desertion of her family, adds an unusual element and one that has greatly stirred the community. The probable death of the three fugitives from their wounds is probably the termination of the occurrence most to be desired.

Another novelist, it is announced, has arranged the material for a new story, but will go West "to get local color" before he writes it. It is safe to say that his book, when finished, will not be a success. Local color must be brought into the very fabric of a narrative; must be a part of it in order to be effective. It cannot be casually picked up by the wayside and laid on with a trowel without its falsity being as easily recognized as the paint on an actress's cheek. A work of art is not made in that way.

The bill which has been introduced in the House by Representative Cummings, of New York, for the resumption of the coinage of two-and-one-half cent pieces may not meet the approval of shopkeepers, who invariably keep the half-cent when one is involved in a sale of goods, but thrifty preachers who are tired of making this regular contribution to merchants and grocers will be likely to give the measure their support. There was a time, at least in the Western country, when the cent and the saving of pennies is considered worth while.

A writer in the Atlanta Constitution offers to start a subscription with \$100 to place in Statuary Hall in Washington a statue of Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, as the alleged discoverer of anæsthesia. The claim is too broad and could not be substantiated. Dr. Long, who died in 1857, claimed that he performed the first surgical operation with the patient in a state of anæsthesia from the inhalation of ether on March 30, 1842. The anæsthetic qualities of ether were known before this, but this is the earliest date claimed for its use in a surgical operation. Dr. Long's claim was never clearly established.

lished during his life, and it would be difficult to establish it now. The authorities state that the value of ether as an anæsthetic was first practically demonstrated Oct. 16, 1846, by its administration to a patient in the Massachusetts Hospital in Boston. There were three other claimants for the discovery, but the friends of Dr. Long claimed and still claim that he antedated them all. He was one of four persons named in a bill before the United States Senate, in 1854, whom it was proposed to reward as the discoverers of practical anæsthetics, but the bill did not pass.

RUSSIA'S COUP.

Whatever may be said of Russian statesmanship generally, it has just proved to the world that in resource and audacity in diplomacy it can give all its associates many new points. No one of the powers has been more open in its advocacy of maintenance of the integrity of Chinese territory. When suspected of designs upon Manchuria, Russia protested, declaring that it had scrupulously maintained its provisions of the treaty. It is now discovered that Russia has not been operating in Manchuria as a nation. It has also been discovered that the Russo-Chinese bank has been doing a very large business affecting both China and Russia. For what Russia desires it goes to the Russo-Chinese bank, which negotiates with China. The Chinese authorities have been giving that bank agreements for preferential railway, mining, industrial and commercial privileges, which in turn are transferred to Russia. It cannot be said that this device deceives any one; at the same time it recognizes that it is a convenient fiction by which Russia proposes what she desires without taking the responsibility of violating the letter of a treaty whose framing and ratification consumed much time. It would have been a gross violation of that treaty for China to have given exclusive rights to Russia, but the Russo-Chinese bank can obtain concessions of China and dispose of the same to Russia. Thus far no real protest has been made against this adroit evasion of a treaty. Great Britain, which is mainly interested, is tied up with its wretched Boer war. If it were as free as it was a few years ago to interfere in the affairs of the Orient it is not probable that Russia would now be displaying to the powers its novel device for violating treaties.

One need not have become a master of Chinese conditions to have learned from the trend of Russian activity and the map of that region to foresee that sooner or later Manchuria must come under Russian dictation. Looking at the map it is found that Manchuria is half surrounded by Russian territory. Thus, by territorial configuration, that great province of China is half Russia's. For the rest, Russia's necessities and enterprises make the province. It is a good example of manifest destiny which becomes inevitable when a positive force and a passive agent are in contact. This scheme may fail, but, in spite of the recent treaty, Russia will come into possession or real control of that important part of China. Such control will probably influence the future commerce of that large part of China. Once Russia's, the much-predicted open door will be closed so far as to give Russia the advantage. Russia's genius, if she has such, is rather in acquiring territory than in developing industries and trade which make nations potent. It is scarcely more than an agricultural country, and its people are poor farmers, as they will be in any land where manual labor is cheaper than labor-saving implements.

This new trick of Russia's in diplomacy may be worth the consideration of the American people, not that this Nation will ever employ it, but that some other power may employ it against us. Suppose that Congress shall accept the Nicaragua canal route, leaving the Panama as it is. Suppose a banking syndicate like the Russo-Chinese purchase the Panama, complete it and put it into operation as a rival of the Nicaragua. The Monroe doctrine would stand in the way of any foreign nation undertaking it, but a private company under national auspices could do that unhindered, as Russia, by a bank syndicate, is seizing upon the resources of Manchuria.

THE MONEY VALUE OF SERMONS.

That was a curious case reported in yesterday's Journal in which the cash value of manuscript sermons was fixed by a board of arbitration at \$1.25 apiece. A Baptist preacher, of Norfolk, who, some time ago, while a passenger on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, lost a satchel containing 200 sermons in manuscript, the satchel being properly checked, claimed damages at the rate of \$50 per sermon. The railroad authorities thought this too much and proposed to leave the question to a board of arbitration consisting of three ministers, one to be chosen by the owner of the lost sermons, a second by the railroad company and the third by these two. This proposition was accepted and a board was selected, consisting of two Baptist ministers and one Methodist, the latter being editor of a church paper. After carefully considering the facts, circumstances and conditions, including the actual value of sermons in manuscript and their possible value in print, the board awarded the loser of the satchel \$250, or an average of \$1.25 per sermon. For obvious reasons the arbitrators could not read the sermons, and they were, therefore, saved the embarrassment of declaring that some were worth less than others. Neither was it to evidence how many of the sermons had been delivered one or more times, and the arbitrators do not seem to have decided whether a sermon loses anything by being delivered more than once. They simply gave an award for a lump sum. Of course, the real value of a sermon—its moral value—can only be estimated by its effect upon those to whom it is preached, but this was another question which the arbitrators had nothing to do with. Their function was simply to decide the money value of manuscript sermons in the Virginia market. The Rev. Dr. Tagg, editor of the Methodist Protestant, of Baltimore, and a member of the board of arbitration, said that from an editorial point of view a sermon, after it has once been preached, has practically no value either from a financial or from any other standpoint, and he said the denominational and other religious publications recognize this fact by printing either very few sermons or none at all. He thought very few people read sermons after they got into print. He said there was no demand for them, that people did not want them, and would not read them if they were published. "Only yesterday," he said, "I had a letter from a man who offered to send our paper one sermon a month, free of all expense to us, if we would publish

his discourses. I thanked him, but refused." Looking at the matter from another point of view, Dr. Tagg said he did not believe the average salary of the preachers of all denominations in this country exceeded \$700 a year. Some received considerably more and some less, but he thought this a fair average. This would not justify putting a high money value on sermons. "But," he added, recurring to the original point, "whether a man receives \$2 a week or \$200 a week, after he has preached his sermon it is of no financial value, unless he intends to publish a collection in book form, and in that case his sermons must be of extraordinary merit to command the attention of the public." Such views as these seem to have held the arbitrators down to a very strict monetary standard. They evidently attached no weight to the fact that the lost sermons probably had a sentimental value to the person who had written them, something akin to that of family pictures, heirlooms or love letters. From Manchuria, Russia protested, declaring that it had scrupulously maintained its provisions of the treaty. It is now discovered that Russia has not been operating in Manchuria as a nation. It has also been discovered that the Russo-Chinese bank has been doing a very large business affecting both China and Russia. For what Russia desires it goes to the Russo-Chinese bank, which negotiates with China. The Chinese authorities have been giving that bank agreements for preferential railway, mining, industrial and commercial privileges, which in turn are transferred to Russia. It cannot be said that this device deceives any one; at the same time it recognizes that it is a convenient fiction by which Russia proposes what she desires without taking the responsibility of violating the letter of a treaty whose framing and ratification consumed much time. It would have been a gross violation of that treaty for China to have given exclusive rights to Russia, but the Russo-Chinese bank can obtain concessions of China and dispose of the same to Russia. Thus far no real protest has been made against this adroit evasion of a treaty. Great Britain, which is mainly interested, is tied up with its wretched Boer war. If it were as free as it was a few years ago to interfere in the affairs of the Orient it is not probable that Russia would now be displaying to the powers its novel device for violating treaties.

WHAT PRINCE HENRY IS COMING TO SEE.

Dispatches from Berlin indicate that the Emperor's brother is expecting to enjoy and profit by his visit to the United States. Since it was decided upon he has been "reading up" on American geography and the country generally and using every opportunity to meet well-informed Americans and to talk with them concerning this country. One of these reports Prince Henry as saying: "It has been the dream of my life to visit the United States, and this trip comes now like a gift from heaven." All this goes to confirm current reports regarding the prince that he is a good deal of an all-around man, capable of enjoying and profiting by new experiences, and without a trace of the "big head." The American above quoted says: "I found him to be less interested in processions and external displays than in the men he expects to meet. He says he wants to meet American men; to talk with them and learn to understand America." The prince has been in the way of hearing a good deal about "the American peril," and he probably knows in a general way that the United States is making rapid progress in capturing the markets of the world. Therefore, he wants to see what manner of men they are who are doing these things—the men behind the guns of commerce, as it were. Of military and naval displays, of social functions and ceremonial observances of all kinds he can see enough at home and probably has seen as much as he cares to. He wants to see what kind of men these Americans are who are astonishing the world by their victories in peace as well as in war, and who have made the United States a world power with which Germany must contest ultimately the intellectual and commercial supremacy of Christendom. He will come, and probably with private instructions from the Emperor, to study the sources of our strength and vitality; to put himself in touch with our great industries and with the master minds that have created them. The prince's stay in the country will be much too brief to do this thoroughly, but it is safe to predict that he will not lose any time nor waste hours in frivolous pleasures. From the hour of his landing till his leaving he will have a chance to study American character as embodied in representative men of all types and classes—captains of industry, leaders in commerce, in the arts and sciences, in the learned professions, in law and literature, in manufacturing and finance, publicists and statesmen, organizers of railroad systems, promoters of great commercial and industrial enterprises, railroad magnates and labor magnates, public officials, private citizens and plain people—in short, he will have an excellent opportunity to learn by personal observation and contact the secret of our greatness as a people. That, no doubt, is a main object of his visit. He is not coming to see pageants and spectacles, but men.

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But, it is urged, he understands so much better what is required of him that he must find it easier to act. Does he, indeed? Does he not rather begin to question and to set his puny knowledge against that which has hitherto been accepted as divine wisdom? The more he knows the less simple do life and its laws appear. An Indianapolis minister was once accustomed to discourse on "the bliss of ignorance," and one privilege which ignorance afforded, according to his half-humorous, half-serious view was that of following the religion of one's fathers undisturbed by doubt or the sophistications of modern thought. "But what is the use of enlightenment unless one knows his duty better," is the protest. That is not the question; it is, does one do his duty the more readily because he knows definitely what the duty is? Education, whether of books or experience, does bring, if it is worth anything, a better understanding of man's relations to his fellow-men and to life in general—but the original problem remains, is it easier to "live justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God?"

Perhaps, after all, it is not an important question. That education is desirable whether living righteously be made easier or not is beyond dispute. It may be that the answer to the ministers' question lies in what should be the fact that the same education which makes duty clear so increases the mental stamina that the path will be followed whether it be easy or not. The individual is better equipped for struggle. Or it may be answered by a look over the world at large showing what education has done in a broad sense toward the spiritual uplifting of mankind.

The first thing Mr. H. G. Wells knows people will begin to think that he actually believes his own weird stories; that, for instance, he expects sometime to follow the "first men in the moon." He has been lecturing lately in London and giving his ideas of the future of man. He concludes that man is not a final product in evolution, and considers the possibility of what may come after man as the most persistently fascinating, though unsolvable question in the world. He believes, however, that man has not yet reached his highest development and still has a great career ahead. He thus discourses of probable changes.

A QUESTION OF PREROGATIVE.

The resolution introduced in the House by Representative Richardson foreshadows a contest between the House and the Senate regarding the respective rights and prerogatives of the two houses. Such questions have arisen before and always call for careful consideration and right settlement. It is important that the Constitution be observed and that the rights of the popular branch of Congress be not curtailed or invaded by the Senate. The question raised in this case is whether the Senate, under the treaty-making power, has a right to make commercial treaties with other powers, establishing tariff rates and thereby, in effect, as it is claimed, originating a revenue measure. The Constitution says: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur in the amendments, as on other bills." The provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House was of course, intended to confine the power of originating tax measures to the popular branch of Congress. On the other hand, the treaty-making power belongs as exclusively to the President by and with the advice of the Senate. The reciprocity treaties pending in the Senate have been concluded by the executive branch of the government and submitted to the Senate for ratification. They were concluded for the express purpose of modifying the tariff law. To deny the right of the Senate to ratify such treaties is equivalent to denying any power in the government to enter into reciprocity treaties. The contention that they infringe the provision of the Constitution which requires all bills for raising revenue to originate in the House does not seem to be well founded. Reciprocity treaties are not bills, and they are not primarily for the purpose of raising revenue. They are for the purpose of extending trade, and they may even lessen instead of increasing the revenue. They do not impose original taxes on the American people, which is the prerogative that the Constitution intends to preserve for the House, but by treaty stipulation they readjust and amend certain provisions in existing tariff laws in the interest of American trade and American consumers. The House could not do this, because it has no power to negotiate with foreign governments. That power belongs to the Pres-

ident and the Senate exclusively, and unless exercised by them it cannot be exercised at all. In the present case the reciprocity section of the Dingley law authorizes the President to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements to secure reciprocal concessions in favor of the products of the United States. As such negotiations can only be made effective by treaty, and as all treaties must be ratified by the Senate, it does not appear that the Senate is exceeding its constitutional power or trenching on the prerogative of the House in the slightest degree.

A MINISTERIAL PROBLEM.

A local item notes that the Methodist Ministers' Union met at Simpson's Chapel on Wednesday morning and discussed the question, "Does Education Make It Easier to Serve God?" No report of the proceedings was given, nothing to show what conclusion was reached—just the bare mention of the meeting was all. This seems a pity, for it was rather a large subject that the brethren considered, and it would be interesting to know what view this body of negro ministers took of it and how they handled it. Those of them who have struggled from the darkness of ignorance into intellectual light are especially qualified to speak on the subject and to give testimony of their personal experience, but whether they did so speak or not is not shown.

The arguments at first thought seem to be all in support of the affirmative side of the question. The benefits of education are so many that it is natural to assume that it makes for righteousness as well as for material and intellectual advantage. But, looked at in the light of specific illustration, is it so? Is the scholar, the sage, of one's acquaintance more observant of the laws of conduct; is he more thoughtful for others, more unselfish, a kinder neighbor or a more honest citizen than his less enlightened neighbor? By no means invariably so. If he found goodness easier of practice would it not be so? And if he is, indeed, a truly good man, lacking in none of the requirements of Christian behavior, is this merit ascribed to him as a consequence of his learning? Not at all.

But, it is urged, he understands so much better what is required of him that he must find it easier to act. Does he, indeed? Does he not rather begin to question and to set his puny knowledge against that which has hitherto been accepted as divine wisdom? The more he knows the less simple do life and its laws appear. An Indianapolis minister was once accustomed to discourse on "the bliss of ignorance," and one privilege which ignorance afforded, according to his half-humorous, half-serious view was that of following the religion of one's fathers undisturbed by doubt or the sophistications of modern thought. "But what is the use of enlightenment unless one knows his duty better," is the protest. That is not the question; it is, does one do his duty the more readily because he knows definitely what the duty is? Education, whether of books or experience, does bring, if it is worth anything, a better understanding of man's relations to his fellow-men and to life in general—but the original problem remains, is it easier to "live justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God?"

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THE HUMORISTS.

A Matter of Contrast.

Judge. "Give an example of how heat expands and cold contracts."
"In the summer the days are long; in the winter they are short."

Hard on the Doctor.

Baltimore World.
Mrs. Grabheim—Der doctor says he don't know how to make me get well.
Mr. Grabheim—Ef he don't find out before I get well I won't pay him a cent.

Too Late.

Oh, let us go skating
And skate with might and main,
And try to get across the pond
Before it thaws again.
—Washington Star.

Like Vaccination.

Philadelphia Press.
Mamma—You don't mean to tell me you washed yourself?
Tommy—Yes, I did.
Mamma—Why, you're just as dirty as ever.
Tommy—Well—maybe it didn't take.

Under the Waves.

Portland Oregonian.
"My husband," said the pale woman, "is to-day beneath the cold, cold wave."
And she said with might and main,
Before it thaws again,
—Washington Star.

Could He Have Been an Impostor?

Chicago Tribune.
"Have you mislaid your glasses, dear?" asked the aunt, as her little niece from Boston came down to breakfast on the morning of her arrival.
"I never wear glasses, Aunt Phoebe," replied the little maid.
"Siss, help Wadonia to some baked beans."
"Thank you, Uncle Siss, but I never eat baked beans."
—Longer pause.
"You will find a beautiful new volume of Ibsen on the parlor table, dear."
"Thank you, Aunt Phoebe, but I never read Ibsen."
—

For Licking Them.

Baltimore American.
"Yes, sir," said the gentleman who had been reading up on hypnotism. "Yes, sir. It won't be long before the practice of mental science will

Louisville, where his grave is marked only by a headstone bearing the letters G. R. C. As far as known the bronze statue of Clark in this city is the only one in existence.

There is trouble in New York about entertaining Prince Henry at the Metropolitan Opera House. There will be no difficulty about the performance or fear that it will not be worthy of the rare occasion. One man, however, stands in the way. His name is Hitchcock and he has engaged for the entire season one of the boxes desired for the suite of Prince Henry. If his box cannot be obtained, the failure will seriously interfere with the success of the entertainment. Mr. Hitchcock refuses to give up his box because he wants it himself. This seems to him to be reason enough, and one which admits of no argument. The occasion does not appeal to the man; it is of no consequence to him that the American people is anxious to extend to the brother of Emperor William every attention that can be thought of. It is of no consequence to him that millions of Americans of German blood will feel honored by the greeting extended to the rulers of fatherland. In fact, nothing is of any consequence to Mr. Hitchcock but Mr. Hitchcock. The few people in this world like Mr. Hitchcock are to be pitied.

The smoke ordinance is being abated in Cleveland by moral suasion and the pressure of public opinion. The supervising engineer of that city is appointed for a period of five years by virtue of a State law. He has punitive measures at his command, but he has had no recourse to them in a successful campaign he is making against smoke. The manufacturers and those who have maintained smokestacks are abating smoke because its abatement is a benefit to the city and because it reduces their fuel bills.

The New York Evening Post approves of the defeat of the bill for legalizing the practice of osteopathy in that State, but advises the osteopaths to get through a "regular" medical school, get a license in the ordinary way and then practice their specialty if they wish. "There is no hardship in this requirement," says the Post, "for once the osteopathist has proved that he is qualified in the rudiments of the physician's trade, he is quite free to throw the materia medica overboard and study his patients back to health or into the grave. The graduates of the regular schools are free enough to follow fads." Read up and down and crossways, this advice seems about as severe an arraignment of the regulars as if it had emanated from the most vicious irregular. And the Post speaks in perfect good faith, too.

General Funston was operated on for appendicitis before he left Manila. There is much about this ailment that the public does not understand, but it has laid a pretty firm hold upon the idea that a surgical operation in such a case is intended for the removal of the mysterious and troublesome organ known as the vermiform appendix. But now it appears that General Funston is to be operated on again, this time for the removal of the sinus in the appendix. The Journal is not exactly sure what a sinus is, but what it wants to know is how it got there after the appendix was removed.

The president of a New York woman's club listened, the other day, as long as she could to slurs upon man indulged in by some of the members, and then rose in her might and made an eloquent plea for the misunderstood and underrated creature. "Women, as a rule," she said, "do not appreciate their husbands." If New York husbands will not prove their gratitude to their wives in some other way, let them sweep the parlors of our four hundred clean of cash also?

The housekeeping department of the New York Woman's Exchange announces with pride that it sold \$18,000 worth of cake last year. This does not speak well for the impression made by the assertion of hygienic teachers that cake is an injurious article of food.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, says she has won \$2,000 at bridge while since she came to this country. It is not enough for these foreign actresses to carry cart loads of money away from our shores? Must they sweep the parlors of our four hundred clean of cash also?

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Probably it is not her fault, but as news matter Miss Stone has ceased to be interesting. It is given to very few persons to be able to hold the center of the newspaper stage for four months at a stretch.

Professor Pearson, of the Northwestern University, announces his belief in King Arthur. If he can accept that mythical monarch he ought to be able to swallow the miracles.

THE HUMORISTS.

A Matter of Contrast.

Judge. "Give an example of how heat expands and cold contracts."
"In the summer the days are long; in the winter they are short."

Hard on the Doctor.

Baltimore World.
Mrs. Grabheim—Der doctor says he don't know how to make me get well.
Mr. Grabheim—Ef he don't find out before I get well I won't pay him a cent.

Too Late.

Oh, let us go skating
And skate with might and main,
And try to get across the pond
Before it thaws again.
—Washington Star.

Like Vaccination.

Philadelphia Press.
Mamma—You don't mean to tell me you washed yourself?
Tommy—Yes, I did.
Mamma—Why, you're just as dirty as ever.
Tommy—Well—maybe it didn't take.

Under the Waves.

Portland Oregonian.
"My husband," said the pale woman, "is to-day beneath the cold, cold wave."
And she said with might and main,
Before it thaws again,
—Washington Star.

Could He Have Been an Impostor?

Chicago Tribune.
"Have you mislaid your glasses, dear?" asked the aunt, as her little niece from Boston came down to breakfast on the morning of her arrival.
"I never wear glasses, Aunt Phoebe," replied the little maid.
"Siss, help Wadonia to some baked beans."
"Thank you, Uncle Siss, but I never eat baked beans."
—Longer pause.
"You will find a beautiful new volume of Ibsen on the parlor table, dear."
"Thank you, Aunt Phoebe, but I never read Ibsen."
—

For Licking Them.

Baltimore American.
"Yes, sir," said the gentleman who had been reading up on hypnotism. "Yes, sir. It won't be long before the practice of mental science will

have reached that point where the commander of an army can simply gaze at the opposing forces or persons," commented the mild-mannered person who was listening, "that he would use some sort of a Lick telescope for that."

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Owen Wister's first novel is on the press. He calls it "The Virginian; A Tale in Sundry Adventures." Bret Harte's first literary success was a little book called "Condensed Novels," in which he parodied some prominent novelists of the day.

Nearly eight million copies of 6-penny novels were sold in England last year, the circulation of each book having ranged from 20,000 to 100,000.

Rudyard Kipling will remain in South Africa until the beginning of the next South African winter. His friends deny the report that he is ill.

When asked by his publisher in Copenhagen to write a short autobiography, Bjornstjerne Bjornson is said to have submitted the following: "I was born in 1832 at Christiania; have been a writer of fiction since the last time being in November, 1901, but I am not yet quite dead."

The London Bookman announces that the mystery surrounding the identity of the author of "An English Woman's Love" has been cleared up. It has been ascertained that the confession is about to be made. It is to be feared that the auspicious moment for confession has passed, and that the public no longer cares whether the secret is told or not.

John E. Barton, of Lake Geneva, Wis., has shipped his entire library of 12,000 volumes to New York, where it will be sold at auction. This library